

Lab #6

CSCI 4061 - Fall 2022 - 10/17/2022

Lab Preparation:

- (1) Download lab files (git clone, git pull, or download from Canvas)
\$ git clone https://github.umn.edu/csci-4061-fall-22/posted_labs.git
\$ git pull
- (2) Extract Lab Files from tar file

\$ tar -xzvf lab_06_code.tar.gz



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Driven to DiscoverSM

Lab Topics

- Midterm #1 review
- Pipe overview
- Review of all system calls
- Time for questions

pipe

Name: `pipe` - create a unidirectional pipe

Prototype: `int pipe(int pipefd[2])`

Parameters: `int pipefd[2]` - 2D array to place FD's of opened pipe

Returns: 0 → On Success

-1 → On Failure

Helpful Shell Commands

Recommended to know and understand these commands

\$ ls -l	→ list directory
\$ chmod	→ change permissions
\$ cd	→ change directory
\$ rm	→ remove
\$ mv	→ move
\$ mkdir	→ make a directory
\$ cp	→ copy
\$ pwd	→ current working directory
\$ link	→ create a hard link
\$ link -s	→ create a symbolic link
...	
and more	→ know all the basics!

fork

Name: `fork` - create a child process

Prototype: `pid_t fork(void);`

Parameters: None

Returns:

- 1 → If error
- 0 → If child process
- >0 → If parent process

wait

Name: `wait` - wait for any child process to change state

Prototype: `pid_t wait(int *wstatus)`

Parameters: `int *wstatus` - Int address to put return code of proc

Returns: -1 → If failure

PID → Process ID of child if success

HINT: For every fork there must be a wait

waitpid

Name: `waitpid` - wait for a specific process to change state

Prototype: `pid_t waitpid(pid_t pid, int *wstatus, int options)`

Parameters:


- `pid_t pid` - Process ID to wait for
- `int *wstatus` - Int addr to put return code of proc
- `int options` - Wait options to use (see [man page](#))

Returns:

- 1 → If failure
- 0 → If WNOHANG used and child process exists
- PID → Process ID of child if success

execl

First argument is always the name of the executable
e.g. `execl("./hello", "hello", (char*)0);`



Name: `execl` - execute a file

Prototype: `int execl(const char *path, const char *arg0, ... /*, (char *)0 */);`

Parameters:

<code>const char *path</code>	- Path to executable file to run
<code>const char *arg0</code>	- String that is the first argument
<code>...</code>	- Any other strings to pass in as args
<code>(char *)0</code>	- NULL char to signify end of args

Returns: -1 → If failure

Does not return on success

HINT: You should never return from `exec`, only on failure

execv

Name: `execv` - execute a file

Prototype: `int execv(const char *path, char *const argv[])`

Parameters: `const char *path` - Path to executable file to run

`char *const argv[]` - Array of strings to pass as args

Returns: -1 → If failure

Does not return on success

other forms of exec

Many other flavors of exec exist, check out the man page for more details

[EXEC MAN PAGE](#)

kill

Name: `kill` - send signal to process

Prototype: `int kill(pid_t pid, int sig);`

Parameters: `pid_t pid` - Process ID to send signal to

`int sig` - Signal to send to process

Returns: `-1` → If error

`0` → On success

Helpful Signals (signal.h):
SIGKILL → Kill process
SIGINT → Interrupt process

dup

Name: `dup` - duplicate a file descriptor

Prototype: `int dup(int oldfd)`

Parameters: `int oldfd` - File descriptor to duplicate

Returns: `-1` → If error

`fd` → On success, returns the new FD value

Helpful File Descriptors (unistd.h):

`STDIN_FILENO` → 0

`STDOUT_FILENO` → 1

`STDERR_FILENO` → 2

dup2

Name: `dup2` - duplicate a file descriptor

Prototype: `int dup2(int oldfd, int newfd)`

Parameters: `int oldfd` - Old File Descriptor

`int newfd` - New File Descriptor

newfd is adjusted so that it now refers to same open file descriptor as oldfd

Returns: `-1` → If error

`newfd` → On success, returns the new FD value

creat

Name: `creat` - create a new file or rewrite an existing one

Prototype: `int creat(const char *path, mode_t mode)`

Parameters: `const char *path` - File path to create

`mode_t mode` - File permissions when creating

Returns: `-1` → If error

`fd` → On success, returns the FD value

Helpful mode (fcntl.h):

`S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IWGRP | S_IROTH | S_IWOTH`

r/w permissions for user, group and other

open - create a file

Name: `open` - open a file with create permissions

Prototype: `int open(const char *pathname, int flags, mode_t mode)`

Parameters:

- `const char *pathname` - File path to open/create
- `int flags` - Open flags to use
- `mode_t mode` - File permissions to create with

Returns: -1 → If error

fd → On success, returns the FD value

Helpful flags (fcntl.h):

`O_WRONLY|O_CREAT|O_TRUNC`

Write only, create flag and truncate flag

open

Name: `open` - open a file

Prototype: `int open(const char *pathname, int flags)`

Parameters:

<code>const char *pathname</code>	- File path to open
<code>int flags</code>	- Flags to open with

Returns: `-1` → If error

`fd` → On success, returns the FD value

For flag values, visit man page: ([man open](#))

close

Name: `close` - close an open file descriptor

Prototype: `int close(int fd)`

Parameters: `int fd` - File Descriptor to close

Returns: -1 → If error

0 → On success, returns the FD value

read

Name: `read` - read from a file descriptor

Prototype: `ssize_t read(int fd, void *buf, size_t count)`

Parameters: `int fd` - File Descriptor to read from

`void *buf` - Address to read into memory

`size_t count` - Number of bytes to read

Returns: `-1` → If error

`< count` → If fewer than count bytes in file

`count` → Typical success when read all **count** byte

write

Name: `write` - write to a file descriptor

Prototype: `ssize_t write(int fd, const void *buf, size_t count)`

Parameters:

<code>int fd</code>	- File Descriptor to write to
<code>const void *buf</code>	- Memory address to write from
<code>size_t count</code>	- Number of bytes to write to fd

Returns: -1 → If error

count → On success, ***count*** bytes were written

fopen

Name: **fopen** - open a file stream

Prototype: `FILE *fopen(const char *restrict pathname, const char *restrict mode)`

Parameters: `const char *restrict pathname` - File to open

`const char *restrict mode` - Mode to open file with

Returns: NULL → If error

file stream → File stream opened on success

Open Modes:

"r" → read | "r+" → read/write | "w" → write & file create |

"w+" → read/write & file create | "a" → append

"a+" → read & append

fclose

Name: `fclose` - close a file stream

Prototype: `int fclose(FILE *stream)`

Parameters: `FILE *stream` - File stream to close

Returns: EOF → If error

0 → On success

fread

Name: **fread** - read from a file stream

Prototype: `size_t fread(void *restrict ptr, size_t size, size_t nmemb, FILE *restrict stream);`

Parameters:

- `void *restrict ptr` - Memory address to read **to**
- `size_t size` - Size of each **nmemb** item
- `size_t nmemb` - Number of items of **size** bytes to read
- `FILE *restrict stream` - File stream to read **from**

Returns: EOF → If error or end of file

bytes read → When read was successful

fwrite

Write Size = size *
nmemb

Name: `fwrite` - write to a file stream

Prototype: `size_t fwrite(void *restrict ptr, size_t size, size_t nmemb, FILE *restrict stream);`

Parameters:

- `void *restrict ptr` - Memory address to write **from**
- `size_t size` - Size of each **nmemb** item
- `size_t nmemb` - Number of items of **size** bytes to write
- `FILE *restrict stream` - File stream to write **to**

Returns: EOF → If error or end of file

bytes read → When read was successful

ftell

Name: `ftell` - get the current file position indicator

Prototype: `long ftell(FILE *stream)`

Parameters: `FILE *stream` - Stream to get the FP indicator from

Returns: 0 → On success

-1 → On failure

fseek

Name: `fseek` - sets the file position indicated for a stream

Prototype: `int fseek(FILE *stream, long offset, int whence)`

Parameters:

<code>FILE *stream</code>	- Stream to seek in
<code>long offset</code>	- Number of bytes to seek from whence
<code>int whence</code>	- Where to seek from

whence options:

`SEEK_SET` → from the start of the file

`SEEK_CUR` → from the current file pointer position

`SEEK_END` → from the end of the file

Returns: 0 → On success

-1 → On failure

mkdir

Name: `mkdir` - make directories

Prototype: `int mkdir(const char *pathname, mode_t mode)`

Parameters: `const char *pathname` - Path to dir to make
`mode_t mode` - Permissions to make dir with

Returns: 0 → On success

-1 → On failure

opendir

Name: `opendir` - open a directory

Prototype: `DIR *opendir(const char *name)`

Parameters: `const char *name` - Directory name/path to open

Returns: DIR pointer → On success

NULL → On failure

closedir

Name: `opendir` - open a directory

Prototype: `int closedir(DIR *dirp)`

Parameters: `DIR *dirp` - Open directory pointer to close

Returns: 0 → On success

-1 → On failure

readdir

You need to call `readdir` for each item in a directory

Name: `opendir` - open a directory

Prototype: `struct dirent *readdir(DIR *dirp)`

Parameters: `DIR *dirp` - Open directory pointer

Returns: pointer to dirent structure → On success

NULL → On failure or end of dir

Checkout a dirent structure
here: ([readdir man page](#))

getcwd

Name: `getcwd` - get current working directory

Prototype: `char *getcwd(char *buf, size_t size)`

Parameters: `char *buf` - mem location to place the cwd path in
`size_t size` - Max length of cwd path

Returns: pointer to buffer → On success & buf passed in
pointer to an alloc str → On success & buf is NULL
NULL → On failure or end of dir

link

Name: `link` - make a new name for a file

Prototype: `int link(const char *oldpath, const char *newpath)`

Parameters: `const char *oldpath` - file to link

`const char *newpath` - new file name

Returns: 0 → On success

-1 → On failure

unlink

If this is the last link to the file, it will be deleted

Name: `unlink` - delete a name and possible the file it refers to

Prototype: `int unlink(const char *pathname)`

Parameters: `const char *pathname` - file to unlink

Returns: 0 → On success

-1 → On failure

symlink

Name: `symlink` - create a symbolic link file

Prototype: `int symlink(const char *target, const char *linkpath)`

Parameters: `const char *target` - target to link to

`const char *linkpath` - path to the symbolic link file to make

Returns: 0 → On success

-1 → On failure

stat

```
The statbuf pointer must have allocated memory:  
struct stat *tmp = malloc(sizeof(struct stat));  
struct stat tmp; //Use &tmp
```

Name: `stat` - delete a name and possible the file it refers to

Prototype: `int stat(const char *restrict pathname, struct stat *restrict statbuf)`

Parameters: `const char *restrict pathname` - file path to stat

`struct stat *restrict statbuf` - pointer to stat struct for results

Returns: 0 → On success

-1 → On failure